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12 October 1965

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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*Vietnam: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

The Military Situation in South Vietnam: Vietnamese government and allied offensives in progress in South Vietnam, while not resulting in major fighting thus far, continue to take a toll of Viet Cong troops and supplies.

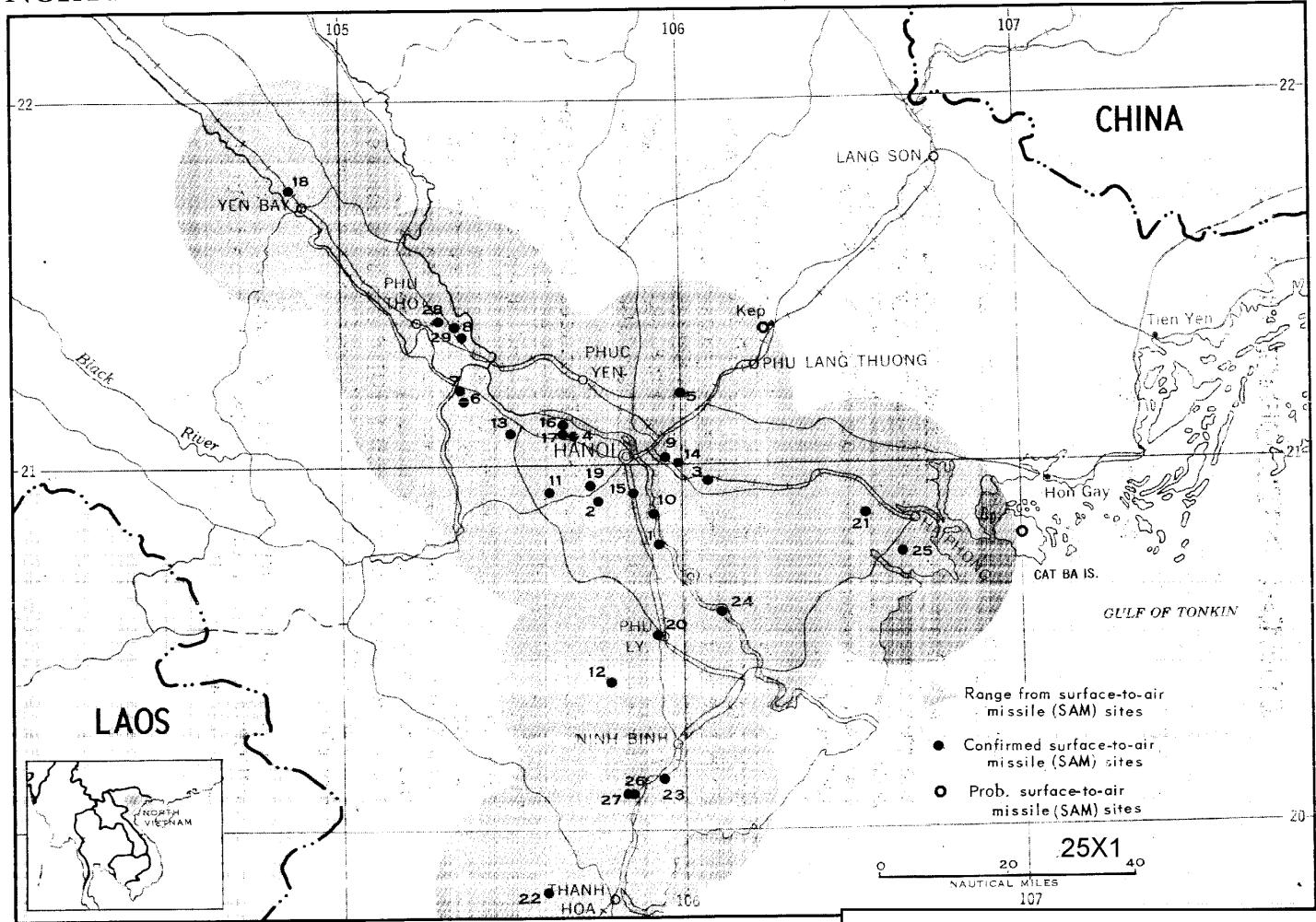
Two operations involving Vietnamese and allied forces in Binh Duong Province and US units in Bien Hoa Province during the past several days have resulted in 71 Viet Cong killed, 73 suspects detained, and 310 tons of rice seized. Cumulative US losses are 19 killed and 107 wounded; 12 Australians have also been wounded.

Further north in Binh Dinh Province, US forces conducting operations north of Qui Nhon and, in conjunction with Vietnamese army units, northeast of An Khe, have killed 24 Viet Cong, captured 15, detained 63 suspects, and seized 77 tons of rice. Press sources report that an additional 55 Viet Cong have been killed and 90 captured in the operation northeast of An Khe. US casualties in the two operations total 8 killed and 37 wounded thus far; Vietnamese government losses have not been reported.

In recent activity elsewhere, Vietnamese units sustained casualties of 14 wounded while reportedly killing or capturing 41 Viet Cong.

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NORTH VIETNAM: SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SITES



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Military Developments In North Vietnam: Five additional SAM sites were discovered [redacted]

[redacted] This brings the total of confirmed sites to 29. Four of the newly discovered sites are grouped in pairs within a few miles of one another, probably to facilitate the mobile employment of the SA-2 system. Similar groupings of SAM sites are evident at a minimum of five other locations in North Vietnam.

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In addition to the 29 confirmed sites, there are two probable sites located at Cat Ba Island and in the vicinity of Kep airfield. [redacted]

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***India-Pakistan:** (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

Shooting incidents remain at a low ebb along the cease-fire line in Kashmir and the Punjab.

An Indian spokesman reports that several clashes have occurred along the line since 10 October, but he claims only negligible Pakistani casualties. Rawalpindi alleges Indian troops attacked two Pakistani posts along the West Pakistan border about 500 miles southwest of Lahore, and also that Indians fired across the East Pakistan border yesterday.

[General MacDonald, commander of the UN observer group in the Punjab, has advised Ambassador McConaughy in Karachi that he believes senior military commanders on both sides are sincere in their assurances to him that they will honor the cease-fire. He believes that most infractions are the result of overly eager local commanders acting on their own initiative to improve their tactical positions. General MacDonald feels his most pressing problem is to bring about the disengagement of forward elements, and he hopes to achieve this through discussions with the chiefs of staff of the opposing armies.]

East Pakistan has become the focus of propaganda blasts emanating from both countries. Rawalpindi claims to have discovered a "master plan" for an Indian invasion of East Pakistan among papers "left behind" by the Indian army during last month's fighting near Lahore. The plan was thwarted, according to the Pakistanis, by alert defensive action. Meanwhile, New Delhi radio asserts that an "East Pakistan Revolutionary Council" is distributing pamphlets urging East Pakistanis to avoid conflict with India.

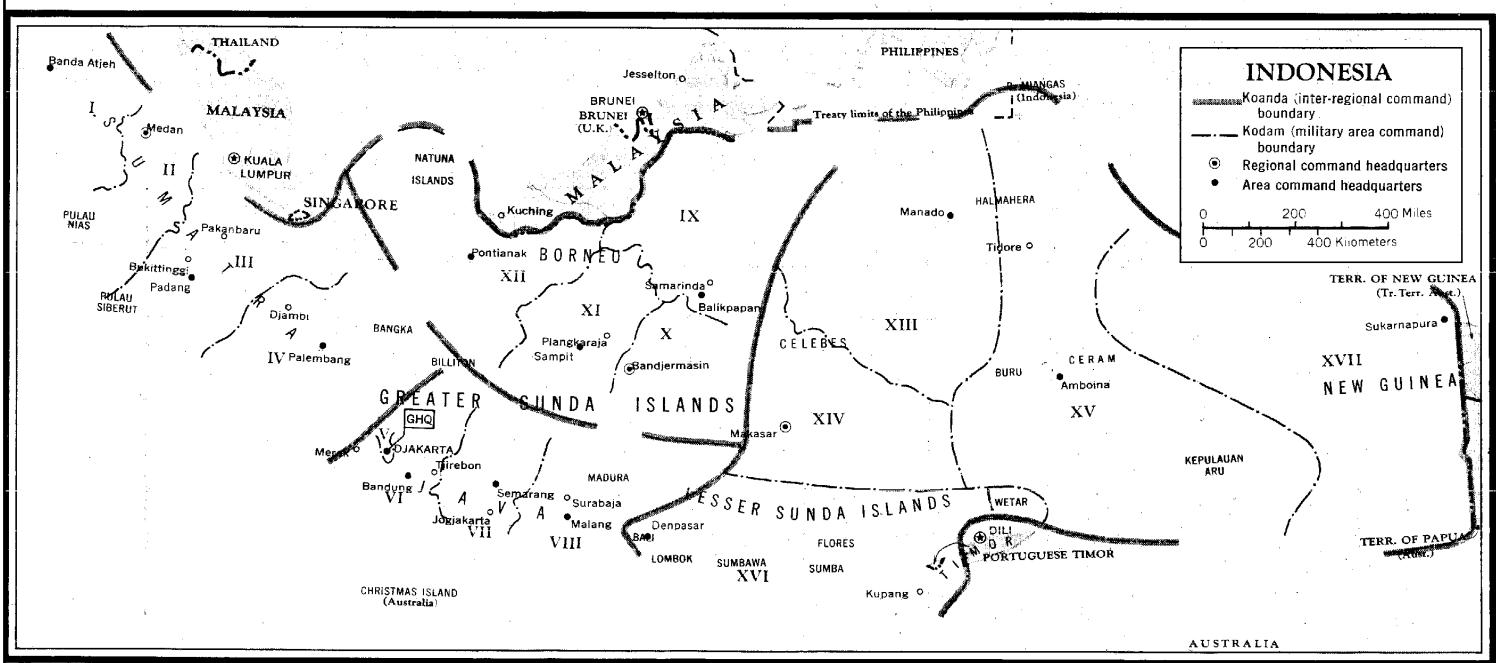
Both accounts appear to be considerably exaggerated. Rawalpindi is probably trying to remind Pakistan's frequently quarrelsome eastern wing of the common danger, while India is attempting to play upon separatist sentiment in East Pakistan.

[In India there are continuing indications that government efforts to cope with the critical food supply problem have been unsuccessful. Residents of Calcutta are finding that foodgrain rations set during the hostilities are inadequate, and recourse to the black market is increasingly common. Nevertheless, the government plans to reduce rations temporarily to an even lower level until additional foodgrain can be obtained from other states.]

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12 Oct 65 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN Map



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*Indonesia: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

President Sukarno's return to Djakarta from his Bogor palace marks the beginning of a new phase of maneuvering between him and the army.

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Sukarno appeared on 11 October, ostensibly for the presentation of credentials of the new Swiss ambassador. The three deputy prime ministers were with him and some twenty other ministers including Air Force Chief of Staff Marshal Dani. Sukarno and First Deputy Prime Minister Subandrio are now reportedly meeting with various leaders in an attempt to dampen attacks on the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) and to regain control of the situation.

The army, meanwhile, is continuing its propaganda campaign against the Communists and has now arrested several thousand PKI activists. The army generals have unanimously agreed to submit only one name--that of General Suharto--as their choice for the position of commander of the army.

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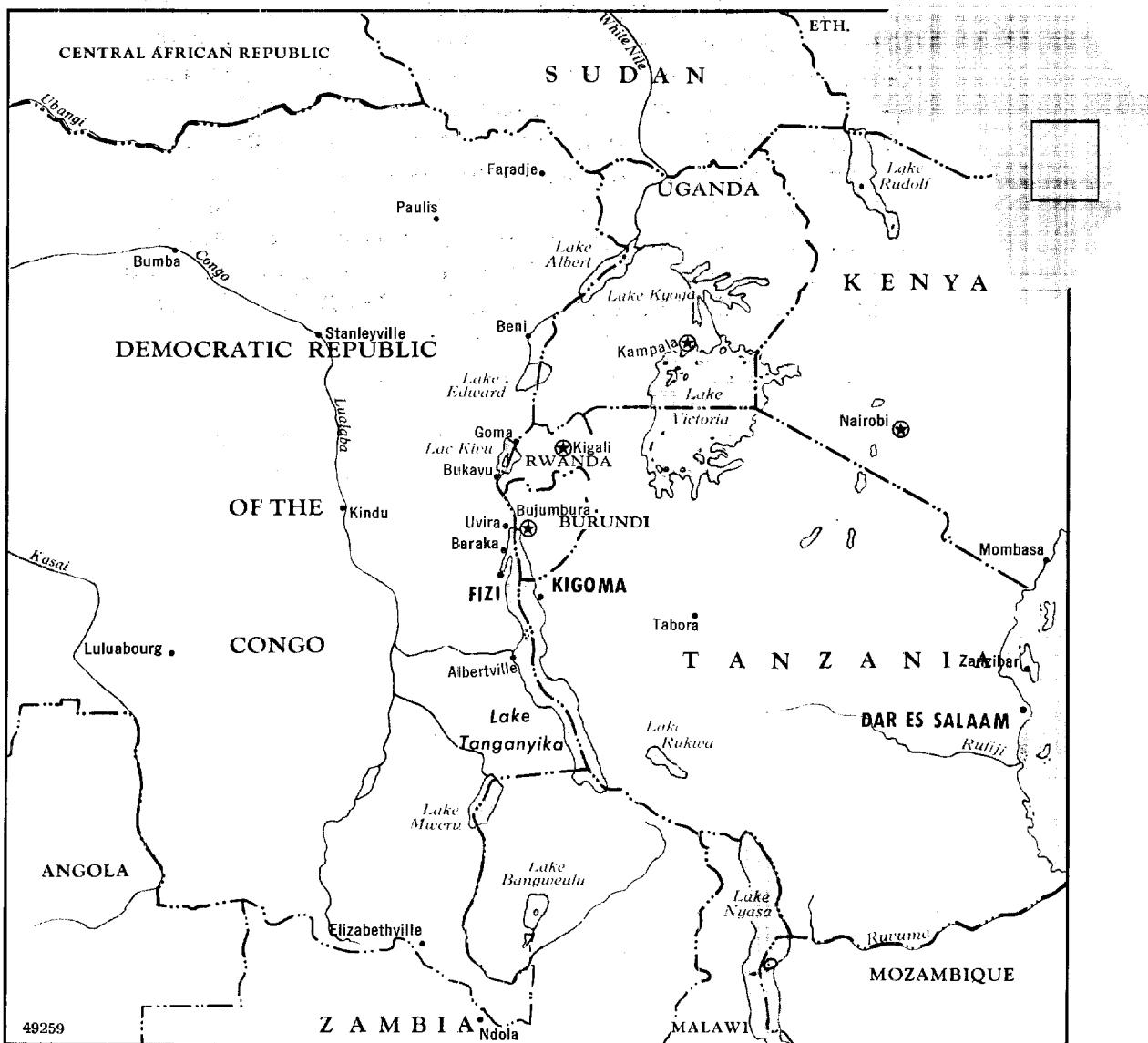
(continued)

Radio Djakarta announced today that Lt. Colonel Untung, the palace guard battalion commander who led the attempted 30 September coup, was arrested yesterday in central Java

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After the Indonesian army crushed its left wing forces on 1 October, Untung and Marshal Dani reportedly fled to central Java. Dani quickly returned to President Sukarno's side but until now Untung's precise location has been unknown.

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Tanzania-Congo: [President Nyerere is virtually abandoning his support of the Congolese rebels as Tshombe's mercenaries mop up the last rebel stronghold in eastern Congo.]

[Nyerere told the US ambassador on 9 October that in the past two days he had informed the Soviet and Chinese ambassadors that their arms shipments to the Congo rebels through Tanzania must cease at once and their advisers to these rebels would no longer be allowed to transit the country. Nyerere said he planned to give the same message to the Cuban ambassador on 10 October.]

[Nyerere's action coincides with Colonel Hoare's capture of Fizi, the rebels' headquarters, on 10 October. The rebels had received some 300 tons of Communist-supplied munitions in July and early August via Dar es Salaam, Kigoma, and Lake Tanganyika. Since then this route was largely cut off as Congolese lake patrol boats became effective and as Kigoma was emptied of arms and rebel trainees. Nyerere claims that most of the rebels in Kigoma chose to move to resettlement villages in Tanzania rather than return to fight in the Congo.]

[Nyerere told the ambassador that his views on Tshombe had not changed but he had come to realize that the Congolese rebels were a "worthless and corrupt lot." He admitted that Tanzania had helped the rebels in the past and had been willing to intervene as long as he believed that the rebels represented authentic African nationalism. Nyerere apparently now believes that current political trends in Leopoldville are undermining Tshombe.]

United Nations: France apparently intends, with the help of the USSR, to use the crisis in Kashmir to try to restrict the scope of the secretary general in future UN peacekeeping operations.

Paris maintains that the Security Council should have complete authority over all details of Secretary General Thant's actions with regard to the financing and staffing of the UN observer groups in Kashmir. The French have drafted a resolution to this effect, and intend to present it to the council despite Western warnings that such a change would give the USSR, through its veto, power to insist on troika composition of forces and neutralist commanders.

The Soviet delegate, complaining that the council had not given Thant "carte blanche" in Kashmir, has called the French draft a "good basis" for discussion.

France has warned that its experience with the "usurpation of power" by the Common Market "secretariat" had influenced its present determination to check similar "usurpation" by the UN Secretariat.

NOTES

Uruguay: Police are continuing to detain suspected subversives and agitators--although many are being released after police clearance--and Montevideo remains quiet. Key labor leaders have not been rounded up, however, and the 24-hour general strike and 72-hour public employees' strikes apparently will occur on Wednesday as scheduled. The government may feel that if it gives in to the inflationary wage demands of Communist-led unions, it increases the chance of a rightist coup and loses perhaps its best opportunity to undertake vitally needed economic austerity measures to which foreign aid and loans are tied. Communist union leaders, on the other hand, probably feel equally compelled to press the demands or risk losing their support and influence in the unions.

Turkey: The moderate Justice Party won a substantial popular majority in Sunday's parliamentary elections and may have gained as many as 260 of the 450 seats in the new assembly. The new government, which will be headed by the 41-year-old American-educated Suleyman Demirel, is expected to promote a domestic policy of a mixed public-private economy with encouragement to private enterprise, and expanded social welfare. Its foreign policy will be based on continued strong ties with the West. The extreme leftist Turkish Labor Party, with perhaps as many as ten seats, will have gained a parliamentary voice of potential significance.

*Dominican Republic: The initial step in extending the provisional government's authority over the rebel zone was taken yesterday when a portion of the zone was successfully occupied by the national police. Armed Forces Minister Rivera and Army Chief of Staff Martinez have agreed to a proposed mass move of rebel military personnel into a camp set up by the Inter-American Peace Force outside the zone. This proposal will be submitted to the rebel military commanders today and the exodus of rebel troops could begin on 13 October. Nevertheless, some friction has already developed between rebel and "loyalist" military forces and more can be expected as the formal integration process gets under way.

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